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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt THERE is reason to believe that Gov.

Matthews is weary of his contract to

run the police of a dozen cities. ADVICE to the amalgamated parties who propose to beat Carter Harrison for Mayor of Chicago-first get your can-

It is fortunate for the country that President Cleveland cannot "withdraw" the reciprocity treaties negotiated during his predecessor's term.

Ir cannot be possible that Indianapolis will be the first Northern city to refuse to vote a few thousand dollars to entertain the Grand Army.

As there are exceptions to all rules, 90 per cent. of the Democrats who held office under Mr. Cleveland before will now cling to the hope that they will be the exceptions to the rule which was a death warrant to so many thousands.

Ir should console the thousands of Democrats who will fail to get office that if they return home and find some employment and follow it faithfully, they will be better off four years hence than if they had received appointments.

THE country is informed every day or two that the Hon. Hoke Smith is at his desk hard at work every morning an hour or so before his clerks arrive. This would seem to imply a great appetite for work, but that alone does not constitute a capable public official. The country can judge better of the Hon. Hoke's fitness for the position of Secretary of the Interior after he has wrestled for a year or two with the large and intricate affairs of the Indian Office, the Land Office, the Pension Bureau and several other important bureaus. The Hon. Hoke is a mere apprentice as yet.

THE Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Express says that Postmaster-general Bissell, referring to the efforts of his predecessor to make his induction into office easy and pleasant, said, "Mr. Wanamaker is a splendid gentleman." Yet most of the able Democratic editors, who have never seen Mr. Wanamaker, agree that he is a canting hypocrite and cad. It is stated, by the way, that the new Postmastergeneral wanted to retain Mr. Wanamaker's private secretary, but the latter preferred to go out with his late chief. There seems to be reason to believe that Mr. Wanamaker is not utterly bad, able Democratic editors to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE Sentinel virtually admits that the appropriations of the last Congress exceeded those of the so-called "billion dollar Congress," but says a large part of them were caused by Republican legislation of 1890 and 1891. "From this time," it adds, "we shall have Democratic government for a while, at least, and if it does not make a better showing for economy than the late Republican administration we will be willing to accept the Republican theory that 'this is a billion-dollar country.'" We place this on record for reference and predict that the next Congress will make no better showing than the last one, About two years from now the Sentinel will be proclaiming that "this is a billion-dollar country."

HARPER'S WEEKLY is still in an ecstasy of admiration over Cleveland's inaugural, and says: "Even the greediest and most infatuated politician will have to admit that the spirit of civilservice reform is vigorously alive when an incoming President pleads in its behalf as powerfully as Mr. Cleveland does in his inaugural address." This may be, but it is interesting to note that even the most worshipful and infatuated mugwumps are maintaining a discreet silence over the relation of Isaac Pusey Gray's appointment to the purifying of politics and to civil-service reform. How they will reconcile his lofty civil service stand with his rule to reappoint no ex-office holder is not yet known, but the very spirit of civil-service reform means the survival of the fittest, and on this theory who is so fit to fill an office as one who has proved himself competent by practice and ex-

THE Journal has at no time said that the compensation of the monument commission agregates \$10,000 a year, but it did say that the commission, meaning the establishment for which it is responsible, is costing the State that sum. It is a matter of little consequence to the tax-payers whether the money goes to artists, superintendents, engineers, experts, clerks, etc., or to the members of the commission, so long as it goes. In a suit brought April 20, 1891, by the commissioners against the State Auditor, it was shown that while Mr. Carr was Auditor \$10,348 had been paid

to architects, \$8,879 as commissioners' per diem and hotel expenses, \$2,265 for superintendence, \$1,892 for office expenses, \$1,872 for salary of secretary, \$1,404 to experts, and \$1,401 for printing. The total of such expenditures to that date, presumably the close of Mr. Carr's term in December, 1890, was \$29,187.53, all of which, excepting about \$1,000, was chargeable to the policy established by the commission. It is impossible to tell whether the "incidentals" of 1891 and 1892 appearing in the reports of Auditor Henderson are additional to the \$29,187.53, but it is fair to assume that they are, and that the expenditure chargeable to the policy of the commission was not less than \$45,000 to the close of the year 1892. The Legislature has appropriated \$20,000 for the commission, so that if it expends half that sum the cost of the commission and its methods to the State will be \$55,000, which will be regarded as a large bill of incidentals to expend upon a monument costing about \$350,000. The intimation of the News that the Auditor's report gives the compensation of the commissioners and other items, and that the Journal could have given them, is incorrect, since that report contains nothing of the kind. The Journal has abused no one as the News declares. It certainly has not speered at the Grand Army; but it will criticise the methods of expendi-

THE COUNCIL AND THE G. A. R. APPRO-

ture as an original contributor to the

fund, always using official figures.

PRIATION. There never was a time when it could be said more distinctly and emphatically that the honor of the city is in the hands of the Council than in the matter of the appropriation in aid of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Look at it. Here is the largest organization of retired soldiers the world has ever seen, an organization representing the very flower of American citizenship and with a membership of nearly half a million. For years past there has been a contest among American cities for the honor of entertaining it. To have gained the bonor and to have handled the encampment will place a city permanently in the ranks of urban aristocracy. It is one of the very best advertisements a city can have. The Grand Army, through its constituted authorities, accepted the invitation of our people and decided to hold the next encampment here. Many other cities were competing for the honor. Its bestowal on this city was at once a recognition of its advantages of location, of its local attractions and of its ability to take care of the encampment according to pledges made at the time. All the preliminary steps have been taken, committees appointed, materials engaged and contracts entered into in the full belief that the Council would appropriate a sum which, added to private subscriptions, would enable the city to carry out its promises. It may as well be admitted first as last that the whole of the necessary amount cannot be raised by private subscription. In view of these facts, we ask what kind of a position would the city be placed in if the Council refuse to make the appropriation? Beyond question, it would incur a disgrace from which it would never wholly recover. Such action on the part of the Council would drive the encampment to some other city, and Indianapolis would be advertised throughout the length and breadth of the land as having invited the encampment here and then refused to provide for it. This would be a unique disgrace, for no other city has ever done such a thing, and no other will ever dare to do it. Indianapolis would thus stand solitary and alone in her selfinflicted ignominy. Such a disgrace would outweigh all the good advertising the city has ever had. Surely the Council will not dare to place such a stigma on the city. The State is already being severely censured on account of the action of the Legislature. Let the Council show that it is actuated by a higher and broader spirit than that which actuated the Legislature. A very large majority of the taxpayers of the city are in favor of protecting its honor, and they expect the Council to do its

MR. CLEVELAND'S AMUSEMENTS. There are thousands of Democratic patriots more than in earnest to serve the country as humble factors in Mr. Cleveland's administration. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that they are frantic to take office. They crowd the hotel lobbies in Washington and they congest the approaches to the White House and all the departments. Thus far Mr. Cleveland has not invited many men to office, but the few that he has called declare that the office has come to them "unsought." Office sought the always coy Gresham, and not until he was filled with the idea that no other American whom Mr. Cleveland could get could fill the place did he feel "it a duty he owed to the country to accept the office of Secretary of State." Office pursued Carlisle a long time before he could think of being Secretary of the Treasury. The secluded Hoke Smith did not want office, but office in the hands of Mr Cieveland made him a victim. Then, indelicate office pursued the emotional Thurber into Michigan and dragged him to Washington. The latest victim of pursuing office is Josiah Quincy. He had notified Mr. Cleveland that he could not accept office, and yet Mr. Cleveland, regardless of the feelings of the Massachusetts man with a pedigree, compelled him to take one. Our ex-Governor Gray has not yet been heard from, but after what has taken place, one need not be surprised to learn that Mr. Cleveland forced our modest fellow-citizen into office. The fact is, Mr. Cleveland appears to be seeking out the few Democrats and assistant Democrats who have declared that they do not want office and has appointed them forthwith. He may regard it is an excellent joke. The protestations of those victims whom he has sent out office as a highwayman to hunt down may gratify him; but he should remember that the office-seeking Democrat may "get on to his game" and leave Washington in droves of thou-

sands, shouting, "We caunot take

office!" expecting that he will let loose thousands of offices to overtake and capture them as they are seeking their homes and private employment. That would spoil Mr. Cleveland's fun, unless the best of it consists in seeing the men whom he appoints pose in the attitude of the "consecrated."

THE CITY AND THE STREET RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

The city has reached a critical point in its dealing with the street railroad question. It is at the parting of the roads. Heretofore it has had to deal only with one company, and that with an iron-clad charter. The city's hands have been tied, and the company always managed to have part of the Council in its pay. Under these circumstances the company has had pretty much its own way, and its whole policy, so far as the public is concerned, has been a practical illustration of "what are you going to do about it?" At last the city is in a position to do something about it! Instead of being bound hand and foot, with one company holding it by the throat, it free to act, and three companies are asking favors of it. After having been enslaved for many years it is now master of the situation. The time has come for the other fellows to walk the floor.

It is to be hoped the Board of Public Works will appreciate the weight of responsibility thrown on them by the present situation and will be equal to its demands. The eyes of the people are upon them. The interests of the city are in their hands, and they are expected to protect and promote them as sedulously as they would their own interests. Nay, as trustees, they owe the city even better service, a higher duty than they would to themselves. If they make good use of the power which circumstances have placed in their hands, they can drive an excellent bargain for the city and make a contract with one or more of the competing companies now seeking favors at their hands that will go far towards compensating for the hard lines the city has been in for twenty years past.

We assume, of course, that the board will not permit to enter into their action any other motive than the city's interest. As between the three competing companies there is no room for prejudice or favoritism. The Citizens' company is not entitled to any favor on account of its plant, nor should either of the new companies be subject to any prejudice because they have no plant. Money and enterprise can soon create a plant. The sole question is, which company will offer the best terms for the use of the city's streets and guarantee the best service. The board has a fine opportunity to render a great public service by a faithful discharge of duty.

ETHICS OF BUOKSELLING.

The Publishers' Weekly discusses the duty of the booksellers to the public and lays down the ethics of the business as follows:

We do not expect, nor even wish, booksellers to band themselves together as an Association for the Sale of Godly Books; but we think that it is about time that members of the book trade, especially those connected with the periodical part of it, positively refuse to sell or keep in stock such printed matter as common sense tells them is dangerous. They may lose in the beginning by such a course, but only to benefit in the end, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that they are in some degree helping to elevate the standard of morality among their fellow-creatures. If booksellers would but consider the greatness of their mission, they would see that they wield an enormous power. Will they use it for good?

It is not impossible for booksellers to

carry out this plan, since to do so it is

by no means necessary to read all the

books through to decide upon their merits. Novels, for instance, good, bad and indifferent, are now issued in paper covers and in a similarity of style that may deceive the ignorant or undiscriminating, but it needs no great knowledge of literature for an intelligent person to be able to separate one class from another without opening the volumes. In most cases they can be distinguished by the publisher's label, which may a guaranty that the book is above reproach from a moral standpoint, or may, on the contrary, lay the work under suspicion if it does not entirely condemn it. There is a class of publishers who cater to the vicious element by issuing books sensational in title and written by authors either unknown to the public or known only as the producers of tales that verge on the indecent, so far as the laws against vile literature will permit. The contents of the volumes are often not so bad as the titles lead the reader to expect, but they are, almost without exception, of an immoral tendency and unfit to put into the hands of young people who are likely to obtain them innocently enough from reputable dealers. The better class of publishers send out, even in their cheap editions, only the works of authors who are generally approved. So long as there is a market for the objectionable books publishers may be found who will have no hesitation in supplying them, but when conscientious and self-respecting dealers refuse to handle them the traffic will receive a

severe blow. THE only paper in the city which opposes the appropriation for the G. A. R. encampment, the News, does so on the ground that public money can only be appropriated for the necessary purposes of government. As a general rule and principle this is correct, but it has been set aside repeatedly by Congress, by State legislatures and by city councils. It has been set aside repeatedly in this State and city. A few years ago the State appropriated \$40,000 for the relief of sufferers by floods in the Ohio and Wabash rivers. In 1872 the City Council appropriated \$20,000 for the sufferers. by the Chicogo fire. The State appropriation for the soldiers' monument was a departure from the rule, and that for a medal to young Neff was a still more conspicuous departure. The News favored or approved all these appropriations, yet now it proposes to draw the line against the G. A. R. Out of its own mouth it is convicted of inconsistency and insincerity.

DELOS R. PHELPS, chairman of the Democratic State central committee of Illinois, and for many years an effi-

cient party worker in that State, has returned home from Washington a disappointed man. He went to the capital thinking he deserved and expecting to receive a good foreign appointment, but he found pretty much everything promised to or pre-empted by Eastern men. It is beginning to be a matter of remark among Western Democrats that the chosen places in the foreign service have been reserved to pay the social or political obligations of Mr. Cleveland to the swell set which he so much favors, and whose companionship and advice have made him a rich man. Even the appointment of ex-Governor Gray is now known to have been mainly due to a desire to placate Mr. Whitney by redeeming his promises made at Chicago. It other words, Gray really owes his appointment to Eastern and not to Western influence. The indications are that the West will get very little beyond the local offices and a few Washington appointments.

THE president of the Board of Education in Chicago says that 20 per cent. of the teachers in the public schools of that city are incompetent persons, wholly unfit for the duties and responsibilities they are called upon to discharge. This condition is attributed to the fact that the public school management is s largely under political influence, whereby applicants with "a pull" are appointed as teachers, and retained and promoted through the same influence. It is so wherever the schools are subject to political influence. It has never been true of the schools in this city, because our board and management have been until recently at least, entirely free from politics. There are, however, unpleasnt indications that this condition ha come to an end, and when the opposite condition prevails, as certain persons and influences are now trying to have it, the decadence of our schools will begin.

THE Boston Journal says of the disastrone fire of Friday night that it emphasized the urgent necessity of placing electric wires underground. "Nowhere in Boston," it says, "were poles and wires thicker than in the locality swept by this confiagration. How much their presence contributed to the disaster may never be definitely known. But it was obvious enough without this warning that the poles and wires are a serious obstruction to the efforts of the firemen, and a source of peri to them and to the crowds of spectators who always gather." No city seems able to profit by the experience of another in this respect, but each goes on in serene indifference to the interference of the wires with the protection of buildings in case of fire until the conflagration comes that demonstrates the danger. Boston may profit by its severe lesson, but other places wil wait for warnings of their own.

It is probable that the Democratic Senator-elect from North Dakota heartily wishes that people's memories could be wiped out once a decade. Some years ago he was a bank cashier in Washington, D. C. As a speculator he took \$50,000 of the bank's money which he could not replace. The defalcation was made good in part by his bondsmen, but now that he proposes to return as a United States Senator the disagreeable people who remember their losses are threatening to make public an extraordinary chapter in the statesman's career which he would not insert in the Congressional Directory.

THE Boston Herald is getting restive under the disposition of the opposition press to hold Hoke Smith responsible for the utterances of his paper, the Atlanta Journal, but the Herald was one of the papers that insisted on making Whitelaw Reid responsible for every editorial opinion of the Tribune while he was in Paris, and when everybody knew that he had given up the control of the paper to others. There is much more direct means of communication between Washington and Atlants than between New York and Paris.

To the Editor of the Indianaports Journal: How many States have abolished capital pun-shment, and has any State which abolished it

Not over four States have abolished capital punishment, and lows repealed its abolishing act. As a matter of fact, there is no capital punishment in a dozen States whose laws contain the death penalty.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is there a law giving the trustees of incorpor ated towns the right to pass an ordinance con selling saloon keepers to remove screens which bstruct public view! Incorporated towns doubtless have the

right, under the general powers conferred upon them by the statutes, to pass such ordinances.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What per cent, of the popular vote did General Harrison receive in 1892? 2. What per cent, did Abraham Lincoln receive in 1860?

Harrison, in 1892, 42.81 per cent.; Lincoln, in 1860, 89.91.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Greatest of His Set. "Wheah is Chollie! I have not met the deah boy faw a week." "He went to Lunnon to get his haih cut."

Missing Word Craze. Yabsley-Did you ever tackle any of these 'missing word' contests! Mudge-Yes. The missing word was "yes,"

but I could not get her to say it.

No Wonder It Broke. "Do you really believe that she died of broken heart after the divorce was granted!" "I honestly do. You see, he failed a short time after and could pay no more alimony."

He Realized It. "You would be much happier if you could only say 'no,' " said the wife of the convivially-inclined gentleman. "That's what," he assented. "I've got such a cold that I cad say dothing but 'do.'"

Much to Her Credit.

Though lovely woman has essayed To show us that she can Compete in commerce, art or trade With cruel tyrant man; Yet let us give our earnest thanks, In deeply grateful tones, That 'mongst her quips, and cranks, and pranks, There is no she Sam Jones.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PROFESSOR DAVID MASSON, whom the Oneen has appointed historiographer for Scotland, was an editor in that country at the age of nineteen.

CARL SCHURZ, who was old enough to be a revolutionist in Germany in 1848, doesn't look much older than he did when he was Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes.

It is perhaps not generally known that Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the novelist, is a sister of George Francis Train, and that stands for her maiden name.

A NOVEL measure of protection against

been instituted by the Bank of France. An instantaneous photographic operator is placed in such a position that he can, on receiving a signal from the cashier, take a photograph of the person then at the window. A valuable record may be thus preserved of the person to whom a check is paid, or whose identity it may be necessary to establish.

Ir is said that Patti's mail exceeds that of a Cabinet minister, and that a great number of her correspondents seem to have the ides that Craig-y-Nos was intended for a foundling saylum, and that the diva's chief mission in life is to fill it with oradles. All sorts and conditions of babies have been generously offered her, until, if she had taken but half of them, she would be officiating in the capacity of matron of a children's home.

E. KIRBY SMITH, who is prominent just now because he is the sole surviving full general of the confederacy, is seventy-five years old. He is described as white-baired lean, graceful, of medium height and with undimmed eyes. His beard is truly patriarchal. He dresses entirely in black, with a black necktie, and wears on the left lapel of his coat a little badge that is in form and color a miniature reproduction of a confederate ensign.

SOMETIMES one has to pay for the glory of being a distinguished man's wife. Mrs. J. R. Green, who married the English historian, aided him in his researches and wrote at his dictation sometimes as many as eleven hours a day. This brought on writer's cramp, but instead of laying down her pen Mrs. Green merely taught hereelf to write with her left hand. She has written some on her own account—the "Life of Henry II," "English Town Life in the Middle Ages," and "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century" all having been written with her left hand.

It is the petty vexations of life, says the New York World, that perplex and annoy Secretary Carlisle. Big things disturb him but little. While he was Speaker it became necessary for him to appoint two elevator boys, and the worry entailed on him in his endeavor to select the fittest two out of fifty applicants upset him more than any other event of his whole term of office. 'I wish that elevator would sink," he said oneday, after running the gauntlet of a dozen beseeching mothers. "I never could understand the need of an elevator in the lionse, anyway."

A PECULIARITY common to rain in the Bermudas, the Windward islands, the Hawalian group and the Alaskan waters is that it isn't very wet. In none of these regions do the natives fear the rain, and even foreigners soon come to know that they take no harm from being caught out in a storm. It was noted by men on the ships lately patrolling Behring sea that a portion of the deck, slightly protected, dried out white even in the midst of a shower, and that wet clothing hung under a slight shelter on deck dried in an atmosphere apparently saturated by a hard

"TA-RA-RA BOOM-DE-AY" has just reached Sterra Leone, and, according to reports, it has touched the natives in their most susceptible spot. At a recent concert, attended by a large free-list gallery audience. made up of natives, mostly clad in shirts only, one of the singers gave "Ta-ra-ra' "with the usual gymnastic accompaniments." "The effect was magical," says the report. "The native audience rose to their feet, kicked up their legs and howled their 'Boom-de-ays' in their vernacular. The more timorous portion of the audience retired, the concert was stopped, and the whole place was given up to the devotees of 'Ta-ra-ra.' The seats offered no obstacles to the performance of the dance, and the yells of the singers were heard all over the vicinity." At last reports "Ta-ra-ra" was in possession of the coast.

He Will Travel.

New York Advertiser. President Cleveland has arranged, it is said, to take a trip around the world at the concineton of his term. He has heard that the world is large and interesting, and that it is not bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the south by the l'once de Leon Hotel, on the west by St. Louis and the east by Buzzard's Bay. He is learning about the great thing and he wants to exhibit himself in foreign parts. Still, he should not plan too deeply. The country may be in a bad way four years hence. It may be necessary for him to proclaim ? protectorate. He should always keep these things in view.

Looks Like It.

New York Mail and Express. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of the prompt annexation of these important islands, necessary to us from a strategic as well as a commercial standpoint. Nevertheless President Cleveland, by withdrawing the treaty from the Senate. on the eve of its consideration by that body, has made it impossible for any definite steps to be taken, we fear, before next winter. Meanwhile we may lose the present golden opportunity to secure "the pearl of the Pacific."

Not a Pleasant Surprise.

Philadelphia North American The withdrawal by Mr. Cleveland of the Hawaiian treaty from the consideration of the Senate is a surprise, and not a pleasant surprise, to the country. Nothing in Mr. Harrison's broad-minded and patriotic administration of national affairs elicited a more hearty and general approval then his intelligent and vigorous treatment of this Hawaiian business.

Have Changed Their Mood. New York Mail and Express. This is the seventh day of the Cleveland

administration, and no movement is ye noted to annul the "unconstitutional" tariff. The Democratic mood has changed since the Chicago convention met. Then they were ready to set the tariff aside in seven minutes.

Didn't Like Their Company.

Our mugwumps had a chance to observe the Democracy at close range during the inaugural festivities, and it is intimated that some of the daffodils came home from Washington vowing that they would "nevah get into such a howwid cwowd again.

Henri's Roward. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The chief cook in the White House is Kentucky woman. And that is about all that Mr. Watterson's star-eyed goddess will get out of this administration, though it is barely possible she may be able to work in a pastry cook.

Not in It, So Far. New York Commercial Advertiser.

This was to be a business man's administration, but up to date the old politicians have had the call. After the bargains and contracts are all carried out, Mr. C will probably treat us to the sight of business man or two.

The Very Same. Boston Journal

It is edifying to observe that our Democratic contemporaries which raged against the Harrison administration because it did not make haste to sell bonds now warmly indorse the waiting policy of the new administration.

Can Swallow Anything.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The mugwumps swallow ex-Governor Gray's appointment like the Trojans they are. When the sacred cause of "reform" is involved they can swallow anything that comes along.

Outnumbered.

The Ir ana Democrats are coming to Washington in such numbers as to thoronghly destroy the Indiana joke that attached to the Harrison administration.

Honest Confession. Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Happy are the Democrats who don't want federal offices. They are not likely to be disappointed; but, oh, how few there be of

Jenks's Fame.

Washington Post. Mr. Jenks will filter down into history as the overconfident individual who talked thieves and other crooked customers has | through his pastor's hat.

AGAIN AT HIS HOME CHURCH

Ex-President Harrison Occupied the Family Pew at the First Presby terian.

Dr. Haines's Morning Discourse-Rev. Dantels on Education as the Solution of Social

Problems-Sixth Church.

General Harrison occupied the family pew at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. In company with his daughter, Mrs. McKee, and R. S. McKee, he walked from the residence on North Delaware street, arriving at the church before more than haif the congregation were in their seats. As the party entered the edifice and followed the usher down the aisle, the closing song by the Sunday school was being rendered in the rear room, and the sweet words of "God be with us till we meet again," sung by childish voices, faintly echoed through the sanctuary. General Harrison reaching the old familiar pew. No S4, stepped aside to allow Mrs. McKee and Mr. Mckee to precede him, glanced quickly over the auditorium and sat down in the usual place occupied by him for many years. Taking a hymn book from the rack he joined in singing the opening hymn, No. 83, "Safely through another week," etc. The lovely morning brought out a large congregation, and the sermon, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hames, was beard with the ciosest inter est and attention.

After an earnest prayer, the pastor spoke from Colossians i, 18: "That in all things He might have pre-eminence." Dr. Haines opened his discourse with an alinsion to the religious novel, "Ben-Hur," the phenomenal prosperity of which, he said, was because it introduced the reader to the central character in human history. Earnest Renan, in 1864, also wrote the life of Christ, but no such Jesus ever existed as the author made him. Renan credited Jesus with being all that was good and exalted, yet claimed that He lent himself to de-The writer's interpretation was that Christ played a trick the people when He restored Lazrus to life, for he was not dead. As a contrast to the work of Renan, the minister called attention to the book of four chapters, on the life of Christ, written by a prisoner of state in the city of Rome, eighteen hundred years ago, and then earnestly and eloquently devoted his talk to the pre-eminent character of the Messiah. He has passed through the flames of criticism without the smirch of fire upon Him; and the march of human history is an evidence of the fact that all power He claimed was given Him. Christlanity is the only religion that furnishes the perfect ideal and the power to realize the love of Christ. He has the pre-eminence because He furnishes a refuge from the accusing conscience. Concluding his discourse, Dr. Haines fervently appealed to his hearers to search their own hearts and to follow the teachings of the periect ideal he had portrayed.

The Solution in Education. The Rev. E. D. Daniels, pastor of New Church Chapel, spoke last night from the subject, "Educating the Public Mind the Only Means of Righting Civil Wrongs." Rev. Daniels believed that very grievious civil wrongs were done to members of society, and wrongs which ought to be righted, but he was strong in the theory that the individual or any one class had no right or power to seek redress; society as a whole should protect and avenge them. Strikes and boycotts instituted by unionsor organizations were mistakes, thought the pastor, and should not be countenanced by intelligent society. Lynch law and all other means of the individual or class of resorting to violence to right a wrong are curses to civilization. The speaker denounced the recent Paris, Tex., atrocity and severely censured the Kev. Sam Jones because the latter had asserted in a sermon that this sort of thing was right. As a remedy for existing faults in society, Rev. Daniels was firmly convinced that education of the public mind is the only successful one. Free thought, a free ballot and a patience on the part of the people to await the result of education, will bring about an amicable settlement of all difficulties. The world needs free trade in one particular and that in thought, with no protective duty to shut it out. Without this, the speaker declared, the country is doomed and must ultimately drift into despotism.

Sixth Church Flourishing, Yesterday was a special day at the Sixth Presbyterian Churon. Gospel meetings had been held during the week, as a result of which twenty-five united with the church, three by letter and twenty-two by profesaion of faith. Rev. Allen chose for his text Eph. ini, 15, his subject being "The Chris-

throughout were impressive. The meetings will continue to-night. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

tian Church a Family." The services

Sons of Erin Arranging for an Elaborate Celebration of the Holiday This Year.

The Irish Delegate Assembly met at St. John's Hall vesterday and arranged for St. Patrick's day parade and celebration. The first division, commanded by John Rail, will be a platoon of police, Myers & Deery's band, Webber Zonaves, Knights of Father Mathew, commanderies Nos, 1 and 3 Knights of St. John, clergy and speakers in carriages. The second division, commanded by Daniel D. Sweeney, will consist of a band, the Ancient Order of His bernians and civilians on foot. All the outside delegations that come will be put into this division.

The divisions will form at Tennessee and Washington streets at 2 o'clock sharp, then march east on Washington to New Jersey. countermarch on Washington to Pennsylvania street, north on Pennsylvania to Obio, east on Ohio to Delaware, south to Market and to Tominson Hall where spraking will occur at 3:15 P. M. Hop. John W. Kern was notified two weeks ago that he would be speaker of the day. Among others who will speak are Father() Donaghue and Mayor Sullivan. A greater effort has been made this year for an elaborate celebration of this holiday than for years past. A number of societies from over the State have signified their intention to attend, and the crowds

will be correspondingly greater than usual. The lvy Leaf Dramatic Club will produce play at the Grand Opera House next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who assume all the expenses of arranging the celebration. The societies have no interest in any other entertainment that is given on the night of the 17th.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.

Ex-Policeman Stanridge Seriously Injured by a College-Avenue Motor.

Mr. George L. K. Stanridge, aged sixtytwo, and residing at 48 Torbet street, was run over Saturday by an electric car at the intersection of Walnut street and Massachusetts avenue. Dr. O. B. Pettijohn attended him and says his hip and right arm are badly injured and that internal injuries developed yesterday morning. Mr. Stanridge used to be on the police force.

Grand Army Meeting.

The delegates and the past comm and commanders of all the Grand Army posts in the city are requested to meet in George H. Thomas Post room, Tuesday evening, at 7:30, for consultation regarding the encampment at Evansville.

Dr. Talmage's Lecture. There is a heavy advance sale of tickets for the Talmage lecture at Tomlinson Hall next Wednesday evening. Still there are many good scats left. Baldwin's music store has the seiling.